maintenance of National Highways. The Ministry also sanctions works for development of State roads under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme and centrally sponsored schemes of Inter State Connectivity/Economic Importance.

In Orissa, four laning in length of 521 km is covered under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-I. Another 435 km length of National Highways has been prioritized for development to 4/6 lane facility under NHDP Phase-III on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

Looking into rapid industrial development in Orissa, special emphasis has been given to 4 laning of following roads:

(i) Chandikhol-Paradeep Road (77.40 km, NH-5A): Under Port Connectivity in NHDP Phase-I

(ii) Chandikhol-Duburi road (39) km, NH-200): NHDP-III.

(iii) Panikoili-Keonjhar-Roxy Road (249 km, NH-215): NHDP-III

(iv) Duburi-Talcher Road (98 km, NH-200): NHDP-III

(v) Two laning with Paved Shoulder of Duburi-Brahmanipal-Harichandanpur-Naranpur Road (98 km): This road is proposed for consideration under Economic Importance scheme with funds to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 50:50.

For improvements of State roads, works amounting to Rs. 183.79 crore under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme, Rs. 14.10 crore under Inter State Connectivity (ISC) Scheme and Rs. 7.52 crore under Economic Importance (EI) scheme have been sanctioned since 2000-01.

Production of Non-Conventional Energy sources

†*135. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of energy is being produced through non-conventional sources in India;

(b) proportion of contribution atomic energy is making in this production;

(c) what is the per mega watt expenditure incurred in the production of atomic energy; and

†Original notice of question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether fuel required for the production of atomic energy is available in adequate quantity in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The installed capacity of non conventional energy sources (including small hydro) as on 31.3.2005 was 6161 MWe.

(b) Nuclear Power is not a part of non conventional energy. Being base load stations, the nuclear power stations are comparable to coal thermal power stations in terms of production of electricity. The current installed capacity is 3310 MWe and during the year 2004-05, 17010 Million Units (MUs) were produced from nuclear power.

(c) The construction cost per MWe of nuclear power reactor at 2003 prices is about Rs. 5.2 crore per MWe. During the year 2004-2005, the average generation tariff of nuclear power has been 226 paise per unit.

(d) The indigenous uranium available in the country can support a capacity of 10,000 MWe. However, with the closed fuel cycle approach needing reprocessing of spent fuel which India has adopted, the potential of electricity generation is enhanced many times. The first of its kind reactor using fuel recovered after reprocessing of spent fuel is under construction at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu.

Views of Cellphone Operation Association

*136. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about one lakh new subscribers of cellphones per month are resulting in Air Waves being jammed;

(b) if so, in what manner Government propose to tackle this problem so that the existing subscriber and prospective subscribers get a good grade of service; and

(c) whether the views of Cellphone Operation Association of India have been obtained on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.